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TO ENTERTAIN YOUNG GERMANS.

A Reception for Their Benefit, Which the Ladies Are to Arrange at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

A large number of ladies of the various German churches responded to the invitation to be present at the first meeting of the committee to liscuse matters in regard to the social to be given to the German young men of the city at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. Mrs. Hildebrand was called to the chair, and Mrs. Steiert was chosen secretary. Prof. Edmund Hall being requested to state the object of the meeting, said every German young man is welcome to the building and the privileges of the association, but in order to make them feel perfectly at home, it has been thought advisa-ble to undertake a social reception, which shall bring them together and make them acquainted

with the privileges offered.

It was unanimously agreed to give an entertainment with refreshments free of charge to all the German young men of the city, on Wednesday evening, May 23. The following ladies compose the committee: Mrs. M. C. Hildebrand, Mrs. L. A. Steiert, Mrs. H. Schramm, Mrs. General Kuefler, Mrs. Meier, Mrs. Mary Reinschild, Mrs. Andrew Peterson, Mrs. K. Rafert, Miss Clara Brown, Mrs. T. D. Naville, Miss Fanny Stern, Miss Dora Iske, Mrs. Louisa Albright, Missee Bertha and Lidia Helming, Miss Tillie Helm, Mrs. Rev. C. J. Peters and Mrs. Helm. The various sub-committees will meet with the The various sub-committees will meet with the general committee on Friday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

The class in vocal music will have a rehersal in the lage hall, to-night, at 7:45. All members are requested to be present.

Everybody is anticipating a treat next Tuesday evening at the hall of the Y. M. C. A., when Mr. James Whitcomb Riley will read, and for which occasion some of the best musical talent of the city has been secured for song and instrumental numbers. This entertainment is for the purpose of furnishing paintings for the rooms of the association. The paintings are to be purchased of Messrs. Steele and Gruelle. Reserved seaps can be secured at the office of the The class in vocal music will have a rehersal

To Be Taken to Illinois. Algot L. Lilderholm, who is wanted in Springfield, Ill., on a charge of grand larceny, was arrested here yesterday by detective Thornton. He is a tailor by trade, and was found at work in the Iron Block. He will be returned to Illinois

Bus display in Wm. L. Elder's windows.

HIS MEMORY WAS DEFECTIVE

Sullivan Does Not Try to Remember Events Like Tally-Sheet Forgeries.

Unpleasant Questions Which the Conspirators Had to Face-Convict Bernhamer Is Subdued, and Coy Poses as a Martyr.

There were a large number of people in attendance at the conspiracy trial in the federal court yesterday, both morning and afternoon, by far the largest of any day yet. The announcement that the trio, Sullivan, Coy and Bernhamer, would be on the stand at some time during the day served to attract a good many, the seats being crowded nearly all the time and a large number of persons standing up around in the rear part of the room. The spirited examination of Mr. Sullivan by the counsel for the prosecution was resumed as soon as the court was opened, Mr. Sullivan being on the stand for over two hours and the examination being of the most rigid and searching character. The witness outdid by far any of his predecessors in convenience of memory, for, whenever a difficult question was asked, in which an answer would in any way injure the defense, the reply was usually, "I cannot remember," or "I do not recollect," these phrases appearing in his testimony in a way that would even discount Perkins himself. To such an extent did he resort to this way of evading questions that the court and jury were evidently at loss to know whether Mr. Sullivan had any recollection at all that was worth anything. It was on par with his testimony before the legislative committee some time ago.

Mr. Sullivan said: "I was present when the board organized, when the first controversy arose-about Mr. Coon's election as clerk, I think; also when the trouble arose in First ward. I think that the rule to count from tallysheets was not adopted until after the first controversy. I do not remember its having been made before. When it was adopted, it gave me the five votes back that had been taken from me

"Did you ever testify to there having been a a change back in this way in any trials before?" said Judge Claypool.

"I do not remember," witness replied. "Do you remember that the district attorney, in his opening argument at the last trial, referred distinctly to this change baving been made, calling attention to the scratching and

"I do not remember having been present when Mr. Sellers spoke, and can't remember of ever hearing this point mentioned in argument by any connsel."

Sullivan so often answered, "I cannot remember," that Judge Claypool remarked sarcastically: "You have a good memory, haven't you, Mr. Sullivanl"

"Yes, on some things," was the response. "I thought so-well, give us your best recollections on all these points, that's what we

want." Mr. Sullivan, continuing, said that he hired Mr. Span to represent him and spoke to him about it that morning. "I did not know," said he, "what the controversy was when the Hisey papers first came up. I learned about it from gentlemen standing there. I did not know that it gave Ayres sixteen more and Irwin sixteen less votes. I think there was an effort at the less votes. I think there was an effort at the time to have the sealed bag sent for. I don't know, however, who it was that wanted it done. I do not remember whether Spaan advocated or opposed sending for sealed bags. I think, however, he was only reading the law on the question. I understood at the time that Mr. Elam was making an argument in favor of sending for the bags, and that somebody in the house made a motion for, or was calling for, the bags. Mr. Spaan followed soon after, but I don't remember what he said."

"You understood him to be answering Mr. Elam?" Judge Woods asked.

"I could not say whether he was supporting or arguing against Mr. Elam."

"Don't you know that he was resisting the

"Don't you know that he was resisting the motion to send for the sealed bags?" said Judge Claypool.
"I do not know, and I do not remember," Sullivan continued, "the character of the controversy about Hisey's vote only on the point that it gave Ayres a few more votes and made Irwin a few less. Spaan spoke on this controversy, but I do not remember what side he took."

"Is your memory bad Mr. Sullivan," asked

Mr. Claypool.

"No sir," replied Sullivan. "I have a great many things to look after, and I don't allow small matters to impress my mind."

"How did you instruct your lawyer when the controversy came up about the first five votes," said Mr. Claypool.

"I do not know," returned the witness. "I conversed with him about it, but I can't say what I said to him." Then in answer to other questions Sullivan continued: "Mr. Schmidt did not give me his papers on the 4th as he says. He did not congratulate me as he alleges. I do not remember having seen him until when his papers were counted. I did not know Mr. Schmidt at the time. He then detailed very much as on direct examination his meeting Schmidt the morning after the count was com-pleted, and said: "I heard Mr. Schmidt say that his papers were out of his hands, and that the Republican clerk had them."

"Mr. Sullivan, don't you know," Judge Clay-pool asked, "that Mr. Schmidt testified that his papers were never out of his hands after the election except when he gave them to a friend?

Don't you know that no such charge has

ever been made in any of these trials?"

"I do not know it," Sullivan replied.

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Schmidt's character for truthfulness?"

"I never had any dealings with him and don't know anything about him," replied Sullivan.

"Had you any knowledge, information or be-lief that Mr. Schmidt's papers were in a bad condition at that time?"

"I had no knowledge or impression about those papers except what I heard at the time." "Did you make any attempt to have alleged wrongs righted?"

"I did not, because I did not know there were any, and I had other business to look after. I never looked at any of the changed tally papers; never saw Schmidt's, Counselman's, Hisey's or any of them until they were brought into court.' "You never took occasion to look at those papers, though your office might have depended

"No, sir; I never did."

Judge Claypool then presented the letter which had been shown to Sullivan on the previous day, and asked him if he now recognized the hand-writing. Witness said he did, and that it was George W. Budd's. This referred to a case in which it is claimed that Mr. Sullivan induced a lady to have Geo. W. Budd appointed as guardian of her mother so that he (Sullivan) could retain possession of \$2,000, which was in the hands of the clerk, that belonged to the ward. Mr. Sullivan acknowledged that the letter discharging Mr. Meyers, the attorney who had filed a petition to have Mr. Harter appointed guardian, was written by Budd, and that Budd had afterward been appointed guardian. "No, sir; I never did."

pointed guardian.

After introducing some more character-testimony, George W. Budd, one of the defendants, was called. He testified as he did in the former trials, and in reference to the Schmidt incident said: "I did not see Lorenz Schmidt until the trial before Van Buren. He never gave me his election returns. I was not introduced to him and never told him to say that his papers had not been out of his hands. I never in my life spoke to him, and I never had any knowledge of anyone trying to commit any fraud." pointed guardian.

one trying to commit any fraud." On cross-examination witness stated that when the examination was going on before Commissioner Van Buren, he (Budd) was brought in before Mr. Schmidt to be identified as the man he (Schmidt) had given his tally papers.

"Did he recognize you, sir?" Judge Claypool

the district attorney. Quite a number of persons gathered around to shake hands with him, among whom was John E. Sullivan, the greeting between these two being very cordial. Bernhamer was well dressed, looked a trifle pale and was a close listener to the evidence before he was called. took a seat near Reardon and just back of

Albert T. Beck, one of the defendants in this case in the original trial, was the next witness. He said that he was at the court-house the day the canvassing board met in the moraing but was not there afterward. He was in Room 59 about

five minutes with Mr. Coy. Witness denied having taken a tally-sheet to Perkins and asked him to change or alter it in any way. On cross-examination witness said that he was not put on trial last January with Coy and others because of an agreement between Mr. Sellers and Mr. By-num, and that at a former trial there was no verdict against him by reason of a disagreement in the jury. The cross-examination referred to a real estate transaction in which Mr. Beck was engaged, and which was brought out in the

In leading up to Bernhamer's testimony more recent evidence was read and that of Professor Hurty, the chemist, introduced, but nothing more was developed. When Bernhamer arose to take the witness

stand there were a good many comments passed on his appearance, all agreeing that quite a marked change had taken place since he left here. His testimony did not materially differ from that brought out at the last trial. He enfrom that brought out at the last trial. He entered a general denial to all the points urged against the defense, and said there was no agreement before the election that he was to act as president of the canvassing board; that he did not so state to Dr. Henry Ridpath while in New York just previous to the election; that he had no knowledge of, design or intention to commit traud in his action at the board the day it met, and that his rulings were based upon parliamentary and statutory law as he understood them.

When questioned in regard to Lorenz Schmidt's papers, he replied that Mr. Schmidt said his papers had been out of his hands, and that a Republican had had them.

"Did you ask him what Republican it was "Did you ask him what Republican it was who had them?" asked Judge Claypool in cross-

"No, sir; I did not. He said to others, how-ever, that he would find the Republican who had had them," replied Bernhamer. He did not know anything further about the changes in Schmidt's papers, and continuing said, "I had grave doubts that night whether there was any illegal erasures in any of those tally-sheets, and I still have." He denied, also, that he saw any erasures of an unusual nature in Hisey's papers, and that he had seen any evidence of the use of acids that night. The witness was not questioned very closely by the prosecution, there being a disposition to allow the jury to take his story for what it was worth. Bernhamer spoke with a good deal of feeling, striking the table with his hands and raising his voice in a way to

give force to his evidence, if it were possible by any means to do that. It was clear to all who heard him at the trial in January and in the one yesterday that the situation had at last come home to him, and that his conviction confinement in the penitentiary had quite a visible effect upon him. When he was about to leave the stand he begged the attorneys in a low voice not to ask him the charged against him and was now serving out a sentence for it, requesting them to make proof of that fact by the record in the court, and to spare him the indignity of having to answer in the affirmative to such a question. The request was granted. When Mr. Bernhamer retired from the stand he shook hands with a number of friends in the court-room, and two or three times broke into tears. He will remain in the city until some time next week, having been granted that privilege by Judge Woods upon

his earnest petition.

While Mr. Bernhamer was leaving the stand an officer ushered Sim Coy into the court-room.

Sim was out in the middle of the room almost before any one knew it, bowing and smiling to his friends around in the crowd in a great way. A good many of his Democratic admirers hastened to grab his hand, and if there is any doubt that the little boss is still king among the Marion

county Democracy, it ought to have been dispelled by the greeting which he received by his old-time associates yesterday, both before and after his testimony, especially when he was leaving the room. Some of them, by the way they greeted him, evidently thought that he was undergoing a martyrdom for the cause, and hastened to assure him by the most cordial grasp of the hand, that he still had their sympathy and good wishes. His testimony like pathy and good wishes. His testimony, like that of Bernhamer's, was substantially the same as developed in former trials. He began same as developed in former trials. He began by saying that he had been a member of the City Council for eight years, and to show in what confidence he had been held by the people who knew him, he added, that he had been elected the first time by a majority of seventy-six, in a ward which usually gave 250 Republican majority. He then detailed his connection with the canvassing board, denied all the points against him brought out in the Perkins testimony, said that he had nothing but the purest motives—that of the prevention of fraud by the Republicans—in all his actions at that time: that he did not know of any conspiracy, of any kind, he did not know of any conspiracy, of any kind, to alter tally-sheets, and least of all did he directly engage in anything of that kind. He also denied any illegal intentions when he staalso denied any illegal intentions when he stationed men to request inspectors to withhold their papers; that he had any conversation with Perkins about Ayres being eighty votes behind; that any changes were made in returns at his room, in the Grand Hotel—in fact, everything that has been proved against him. In regard to the conversation with Morgan H. Wier about Counselman, he proceeded to make a regular political speech to the jury, as he did on every occasion where opportunity offered, saying that he said to Wier when Republicans offered resolutions in the Legislature to remove Democratic officers he considered it the duty of all Democrats to stand together. He said that Wier said to him that he would have a committee appointed, and there the matter would die. To catch

to him that he would have a committee appointed, and there the matter would die. To catch the jury's prejudice a little, if possible, he added: "So far as that is concerned, I regarded Morg Wier as weak. He was unreliable, and didn't have sand enough to stand up to the fight when the row was on in the Legislature, getting scared and going home two weeks before its adjournment." Here Sim injected into his evidence another little political speech, branching off into matters that had no connection whatever with the real case. He denied that he had

ever with the real case. He denied that he had sent out men to intercept election returns because he intended fraud, adding that he did it would be counted out by the Republicans, as

"I sent out those men," he said, turning to the jury, "to beat Carnaban's scheme. I knew that if the Republicans got those outside papers in their hands in the clerk's office, which was then held by a Republican, the returns would be tampered with as they have been before. I thought it was time for men of sense to act, when these Republicans were getting possession of the outside papers and such men as Frank Landers were giving them up. I knew that if we allowed that to go on the Republicans would organize the board and count us out." In this

organize the board and count us out." In this manner he was permitted to go on and address the jury, the evident policy of the defense being to let him excite the partisan feeling of some of the jurors by this means, and save the case in that way if possible. In regard to his speech before the Council, about a week ago, he reiterated the statement made there, saying that Messick, one of the jurymen, said, when he was coming over to court, to a friend of his, that he would be a friend to him, and that he needn't be afraid of that jury returning any verdict.

that jury returning any verdict.

"Then you thought you had that jury fixed, did you?" asked Judge Claypool.

"Yes, sir, I did. He kept me posted until the last moment, when he went into the jury-room, and then deserted me; then the mask was removed. He told me beforehand he'd hang that

jury till he rotted, to use his own words, before he'd bring in a verdict of guilty, and then he went back on me." "That's one time you thought you had things set up when you didn't," suggested Judge Clay-

"Yes, sir, it is," rejoined Coy, with emphasis.
"That man came here to get my confidence, and then to betray me. He was either bought or wanted me to buy him." After allowing this kind of testimony to go on for a short time court adjourned. Coy will probably be on the stand a short time to morrow. After that a few more witnesses will be examined, when District Attorney Sellers will make the opening argument for the prosecution. He will be followed by John W. Buszirk and Judge McNutt for the defense and Judge Claypool in the closing argument for the government.

Bad Matrimonial Ventures.

Fenton Southern was among the applicants to the Superior Court for divorce yesterday. He asks for a legal separation from his wife, America Southern, to whom he was married in Chicago in 1882. He charges her with being a professional thief. He says that soon after the marriage he discovered she was not the woman he had considered her to be, and that after they had lived together one year she was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to prison. He then refused to regard her as his wife, and has not spoken to her since. He thinks she is still a resident of Chicago.

Judge Howe yesterday annulled the marriage contract of William J. Kunkle and Nancy J. Kunkle. Several years ago Mr. Kunkle married Mrs. Kunkle in the East and moved to Indianapolia. One day he was surprised when his wife announced that she had a prior husband in the East and had concluded to join him. She had never before intimated that she was a married oman when she married mr. Aunkle

How Ross Obtained Money. Robert K. Ross, the Scotchman, arrested by detective Thornton for obtaining money from members of the Caledonian Society under false pretenses, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, and his case was taken under

told a very plausible story before the Mayor. He admitted that he sold the ticket, but claimed that he was induced to do so on account of his straitened circumstances. He said he was injured at a fire in Atlanta, Ga., and that he came north in search of a brother. He claims to be a newspaper man, and says that before he came to America he was employed on the Glas-

The Trial of John Stuli.

Eva Driscall, the prosecuting witness against John Stull, charged with arson, returned from Chicago yesterday morning, and the trial began. The Driscall woman, or Mrs. J. A. Winfield, as she is now known, was on the witnessstand all forenoon, and told a story very damaging to the accused. Jarvis J. Hilton, who is jointly indicted with Stull, occupied the stand nearly all afternoon. He acknowledged that he was with Stull the night the house was burned, but said that Stull alone planned the burning of the building and set it on fire. The evidence in the case will probably be concluded to-day.

Notes from the Courts. The will of Charles Goatharott was probated yesterday. By its terms all the property is left to his wife during her lifetime, and at her death it is to be divided equally among his children. The Wren damage zuit against the city is progressing slowly before special Judge Pickens. Nearly all the former witnesses in the case are dead, and the trial is largely taken up in going

The Court Record. SUPREME COURT DECISONS.

Hon. J. A. S. Mitchell, Chief-justice, 13264. Wm. Jennisor vs. Matilda Jennison Warrick C. C. Reversed Niblack, J .- A wife who joins her husband in the execution of a mortgage on his lands to secure his debt is not a surety in such a sense that upon a sale of the mortgaged property she is entitled to recover the amount that one-third of the property sold

for. (Sec. 5119 R. S.)

13272. Solomon F. Diliman vs. Wm. Barber,
executor. Miami C. C. Affirmed. Zollars, J.—
Section 2402 R. S. et seq., as amended (acts
1883, p. 162, Sec. 27) prescribes the method by
which an interested party may have a final settlement of a decedent's estate set aside and that method must be pursued. If a party appears at the final settlement he can have no relief under the statute. Having appeared by counsel at the final settlement he cannot afterward have the final settlement set aside on the ground of

illegality in the settlement.

13232. Thomas E. Garvin vs. Jacob Dansaman et al. Vanderburg C. C. Affirmed.

Mitchell, C. J.—The city of Evansville derives its existence as a municipality from a special charter. Section 58 of that charter provides for charter. Section 58 of that charter provides for the improvement and repair of streets. The Council, in pursuance of that authority, enact-ed a general ordinance for the improvement of a street. It is insisted by appellant that the as-sessment made against his property was invalid because neither the charter nor the ordinance make any provision for notice to property-own-are affected, or for an appeal from the precept; that such ordinance is in contravention of the federal Constitution, which declares that no federal Constitution, which declares that no State shall deprive any person of his property without due process of law. As the proceeding without due process of law. As the proceeding to enforce the assessment could only be enforced by legal proceedings in a court having jurisdiction, such proceeding could only be taken in pursuance of notice and in a court in which ample opportunity would be afforded for questioning the validity of the proceedings for improving the street and the legality of the assessment, the constitutional provision would be deemed satisfied

13235. Mark C. Moore et al. vs. State ex rel. Matthew G. Miller. Boone C. C. Affirmed. Howk, J.—When the issues in a cause were not and could not have been litigated in a former action there is no adjudication. 2. The fourth statutory cause for a new trial is only proper in cases of torts.

13175. Robert E. Hughes et al. vs. John. Beggs et. al. Clark C. C. Reversed. Elliott, J.—
If part of an highway ceases to be of public utility it may be vacated. 2. Witnesses cannot give their opinion as to the utility of vacating a

highway.

14354. John Downs et al. vs. Lewellen F. Crigler. Montgomery C. C. Dismissed. SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1-Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. David D. Brunk vs. Samuel Sawyer et al.; to recover money. On trial by jury.

Joshua Hueston vs. Chicago, St. Louis &
Pittaburg Railway Company; from Judkins, J. P. Appeal dismissed.

Wm. Wallace (receiver) vs. Melvina Holland et al.; foreclosure. Mortgage foreclosed and finding for plaintiff for \$240.60.

Room 2-Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Margaret Campbell vs. Rufus Campbell; di-vorce. Cause dismissed. John W. Frend vs. Charles Gorsuch; fore-closure. Judgment for plaintiff for \$262.98. Wm. H. Neff vs. Alice E. Neff; divorce. On Wesley Hare et al. vs. Sarah Owens; note.

Room 2-Hon. Samuel O. Pickens, Judge pro tem. Thomas Wren vs. City of Indianapolis; damages. On trial by jury. Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Clara A. Johnson vs. Wm. L. Johnson; motion to modify divorce decree. Refused.

Matilda Mahood vs. Geo. P. Mahood; divorce.

Granted on grounds of abandonment.

Fenton Southern vs. America Southern; complaint for divorce. Allegation, abandonment. CIRCUIT COURT. Hon. Thomas L. Sullivan, Judge.

Samuel M. Bruce vs. George H. Carter; account. Dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

Luella Brumfield vs. Perry Brumfield; divorce.

Decree granted plaintiff on proof of abandon-

CRIMINAL COURT. Hon. William Irvin, Judge. State vs. John Stull; arson. On trial by jury.

Congregational Association. The General Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Indiana will meet in the First Church, Michigan City, this evening. The opening sermon will be by Rev. M. Angelo Dougherty, pastor of the First Church of Terre Haute. The Michigan Association meets at St. Joseph the following week. These two bodies represent 340 congregational churches, with 25,000 members. The following congrega-tional societies will be represented by their secretaries: American Board of Foreign Missions, of Boston; Home Missionary Society, of New York; Congregational Union, of New York; College and Educational Society, of Boston; New West Education Commission, of of Boston; New West Education Commission, of Chicago; Missionary Association, of New York; Congregational Sunday-school and Publishing Society, of Boston. These great benevolent institutions, under congregational patronage, deservedly stand in the front rank. The Indianapolis Congregational Churches, Plymouth and Mayflower, will be represented.

The Art Exhibit, To-night the opening of the annual art exhibit will take place at 31 South Meridian street, an occasion which is looked forward to as socially and artistically attractive. This exhibit is more uniformly good than former ones. There are no copies. The prices of pictures are moderate, and some must be sold to insure future exhibits. One small one is charming, called "A Sultry Day," by Everett. The scene is where a tidal river passes into the sea. The sky is cloudless, the air looks bot, yet the whole atmosphere is filled with a thin, white mist through which you see the fine sea view. Another delicious thing is a little river bayou, where the water reflects the summer sky, and wild, quiet woods. There is a white ripple of water along the shore, rich purplish tints are seen on the horizon, lazy birds wing their way toward the clouds. It is by the celebrated Harry Eaton. This is very pleasing to the landscape loves.

Building Permits. The following building permits were issued yesterday: Sarah Miller, improvements at No. 37 Huron street, \$115; L. M. Mix, to tear down buildings at Nos. 60 and 72 West Market street, \$150; Mra. John Sullivan, repairs to dwelling at No. 152 Meek street, \$100; Jacob Metzler, frame dwelling at No. 301 North Tennessee street, \$5,000; Charlotta Harper, two-story frame dwelling, on New Jersey street, near St. Clair, \$1,600; T. B. Laycock & Co., improvements. on Missouri street, between First and Second, \$400; H. G. Moore, improvements to dwelling at No. 951 North Pennsylvania street, \$150.

pleasing to the landscape lover.

The Last of the Camp-Fire Series. The last of the series of public camp-fires given by George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., last night, was one of the most interesting of the number. The hall was insufficient to accommodate all who desired to be present, and quite a number were turned away. The two papers read were replete with interesting reminiscences. Derk Der uiter told the story of Sherman's march to the see, and the humorous and advisement. By pleading extreme poverty he induced P. F. Bryce and others to buy him a taining. G. B. Thompson, city editor of the ticket to Glasgow, Scotland, which he sold. He News, described the "Arkansaw Guerrilla" as

he saw him. His paper was carefully prepared, and was both amusing and instructive. A feature of the camp-fire was the music. The programme included several vocal solos by Miss Annie Abromet, who sang the songs of 61, with Miss Clara Bretz as accompanist, and a violin solo by Miss Annie T. Sickles, accompanied by Miss Direc Robinson. The entertainment closed with a recitation by Mrs. M. C.

A Prisoner Released. Nelson Heaton, sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, on being convicted of burglary in the Clinton County Circuit Court, has been released on parole by the Governor. He was sent to the northern prison in October, 1886. The conditions of the parole are that Heaton must refrain from intoxication, and not violate the law. The attorney at Frankfort, who prosecuted the case against him, recommended this action, and many other citizens of that place petitioned

A Pretty Woman-A pretty woman is like a great truth or great happiness, and has no more right to bun-dle herself up under a veil, or any similar abom-Ryan. The Hatter, 21 and 23 South Illinois street, will sell you the best quality and style hat for the money in the State.

To Contractors and Builders. Don't fail to investigate the merits of Hill's Sliding Inside Blinds. Full-size model at our store. Better and cheaper than the old style. Don't sag nor interfere with curtains. No rattling, and can be taken out in one minute. Any kind of finish you want. Call and see the model HILDEBRAND & FUGATE, 52 S. Meridian st.

See the "Alaska." With glass front, in our show-window, showing how the inner current of dry, cold air causes the wheel to revolve. The "Alaska" Hardwood Re-frigerators, antique finish, produce better re-sults with less ice than any other.

WM. H. BENNETT & Son, 38 S. Meridian st. THERE is but one tailoring house in Indianapolis that can complete a pair of pantaloons the same day as ordered, and this concern is not only in the lead in this particular, but in every other department of tailoring. Lowest prices for best work only at Kahn & Co.'s, popular tailors.

A shepherd's crook, with regulation joined, makes an attractive hairpin, either when jeweled or finished in Roman gold. There is getting to be high art in hairpins as well as everything else in this line. One of the remarkable things is the growing improvement in taste. It is marked year by year.

[/ISITORS to the exhibit of V the Art Association, which opens to-night, will see paintings by many American artists whose etched work can always be found at the Art Rooms of J. M. BOWLES, 31 East Washington street.

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